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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH MARCH.

THE Queen has decided to curtail her stay at Biarritz, and she will now remain there for only four weeks. One result of this change of plan will be that the second Drawing Room, which was to have been held by the Princess of Wales about the middle of next month, will be held by the Queen herself early in April.

THE Emperor William II is not yet free from his painful ear disease. He is liable to excruciating attacks of ear-ache with almost every change of weather, and has often to receive injections of morphia to procure sleep.

THE Empress of Russia's health is now in a most alarming state. For whole days she cannot be induced to speak a single word with any one, and refuses to take any kind of nourishment. Her memory has also grown extremely bad, for she does not recognise the members of her own family.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce, in their Annual Report just issued, makes the following remarks on the finances of India :—"In November, 1888, the Chamber addressed the Government of India with regard to the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, and a letter from the Government of India to local Governments, on the subject of the serious position of the finances of India. It was noted that the Government of India did not propose to secure for the State the advantage of non-official experience in the removal, or the reduction in the imposition of new, or the increase of old financial burdens, except in regard to rural Boards; that the legislative machinery of the Supreme and Provincial Governments was to remain as it was; and that the prerogative of Provincial Governments was to be increased without any other check being placed upon its exercise than that of a liability to be over-ruled occasionally by the Supreme Government.

"IT was submitted that Provincial Governments would have comparatively small incentives to economy, as the Supreme Government reserved the right to disturb their estimates by increasing its demands at its own discretion. The opinion was expressed that it should be an advantage to the country if Provincial Governments had to justify their financial policy not only to supreme authority, but also to that educated public opinion which had become a powerful factor in Indian affairs. The Chamber said that as existing financial methods failed to meet popular objection, it distrusted the new expedients which were proposed, since they did not favor the growth of a good understanding between the executive and the country at large. It, therefore, again invited the Government of India to consider the advisability of enlarging the Provincial Legislative Councils, and of conceding to them, under such limitation as might be necessary for the honour and security of the Empire, the privilege of discussing the Provincial budgets."

HIS Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad has made the handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Zoological gardens. The Committee will now be able to complete its new tropical aviary, which is very properly to be called the Murshedabad House.

ON the suggestion of the Government of India, an inquiry will shortly be held by the local Government into the question of the administration of the Civil Courts in Bengal, with a view to certain reforms being carried out at an early date.

THE Maharaja of Bettiah and his family have subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Lady Dufferin Fund.

HIS Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore has, we hear, appointed Babu Kedar Nath Mukerjee, of Bhowanipore, as his Accountant and Auditor-General on a salary of Rs. 800 per month. The Babu joins his appointment next month.

A MONSTER meeting of rate-payers and residents was held, at Durbhanga, on Monday last, protesting against the imposition of a personal tax by the municipality. Five resolutions were passed; many of the commissioners who attended condemned the action of the Municipal meeting in which it was proposed to impose a personal tax. A telegram has been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE Sultan of Turkey has issued stringent orders for the protection of Mussulman pilgrims to Mecca, abolishing excessive charges, and providing the free choice of guides to agents.

TUESDAY, 26TH MARCH.

MR. J. W. MUIR-MACKENZIE, Bombay Civil Service, succeeds Mr. W. R. Lawrence as Under-Secretary in the Agriculture and Revenue Department, and will take over charge early next month at Simla.

NOTWITHSTANDING her boasted civilization, so dominant is the force of certain absurd superstitions in England that we note that a society has just been established in London under the name of the "Thirteen Club." The members of this Club undertake, whenever practicable, to sit down thirteen to dinner, to walk under ladders, to spill salt at table, and to initiate new enterprises on Friday, and generally to do those things which the superstitions of the British Isles deem to be lucky.

RUKHMABAI has left Bombay for Europe by last mail steamer in order to prosecute her medical studies. Her expenses will be defrayed by a few English ladies.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that the Emperor William's visit to Queen Victoria in England is arranged to take place in June. Precise details cannot, of course, be given as yet, as the communications on the subject passing between Berlin and London are kept strictly secret. The affair is regarded as pre-eminently a matter of high politics and only in a secondary degree as a family question. The political significance of the journey is indeed, estimated so highly at Berlin as a proof of the excellence of the Anglo-German relations that it is looked upon as an assured thing. The Empress Frederick's arrival in that city, adds the correspondent, has nothing to do with the matter. Her Majesty will stay only a short time and will then continue her journey to Friedrichshof, in the Taunus Mountains, where she will superintend the alterations that are proceeding there.

SPEAKING of Madame Patti's departure for South America, an English paper writes :—"She is engaged for thirty performances, and leaves there again on July 23rd, returning home about August 20th. After a sojourn of two months at her castle she begins her tour with Mr. Kuhe, when she commences on October 15th to sing twice, eventually three times a week in concert at the rate of 700*l.* in London and 500*l.* in the country. This tour finishes on November 21st. On November 27th she embarks for North America and Mexico, under a contract for thirty operatic performances, at a little over 800*l.* per night guaranteed. She begins in America on December 5th, and continues until April 25th, 1890. There is just a possibility that she may leave a little earlier, so as to arrive in England by the 1st of May, which she is anxious to do, as she has accepted with Mr. Kuhe two concerts in London in May 1890 at 1400*l.* So that from March 1889 to May 1890 the least she can make is something like seventy thousand pounds."

NOT far from Simultollah, a station on the East Indian Railway—writes a correspondent with very long experience of Bengal and Behar—there are several valuable mines of talc, copper, lead, iron, silver, and gold. The gold one is part of a quartz reef, and a little scientific prospecting might lead to valuable discoveries that might help to solve the gold and silver question. Gold dust is actually discharged in small quantities by a spring in the neighbourhood.

MR. M. MAGNINON, a mechanical engineer of Chicago, has suggested an advantageous use of the Niagara Falls. He proposes to excavate a cavity 30 feet wide by 65 feet high, under the falls, in front of which the flow of water will be continuous. In this recess he would fix a water wheel, 60 feet in diameter, with main driving shaft and spur gears, and intermediate shaft and connecting gears with which would be attached electric generators, and the power obtained, he says, could be carried to distant parts by cable, and utilised as electric light.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH.

AT dinner parties in Paris it is the custom to place besides each guest's plate a rose, with the name of the person to whom that seat at table is allotted. The name is inscribed on some of the petals of the flowers in the following manner. They are exposed to an electric current which turns the leaves white just where it falls, and this is ingeniously contrived in such a manner as to write the letters of the desired title so that they show blanched upon the reseate bloom. It adds greatly to the prettiness of a dinner table when each place is thus marked by a different shade of roses in full bloom.

THE *Bench and Bar* gives the following as the laws concerning divorces :—

Australians.—Divorces have never been sanctioned. Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissatisfied, she can obtain a perfect divorce by paying a certain specified sum. Tibetans—Divorces are seldom allowed, unless with the consent of both parties; re-marriage is forbidden. Moors.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy, she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe, and she can marry again without any further formalities. Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper. Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or veil from her head, and this constitutes a divorce. Corean—The husband can divorce his wife at pleasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful, he can put her to death. Siamese.—The first wife may be divorced, not sold, as the others may be. She may claim the first child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband. Arctic Region.—When a man desires a divorce he leaves the house in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint and leaves. Druse and Turkoman.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says, "Go," without adding "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot lawfully live together again without being re-married. Cochin China.—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chopsticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage. American Indians.—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons.

COLONEL PEVTSOFF's expedition to Thibet, consisting of twenty persons, of whom twelve form the escort, will leave St. Petersburg next week. It will be absent two years, and its object is officially declared to be of an essentially scientific character. Setting out with the intention of exploring Thibet form north to south, the expedition will start from the Kun-lun Mountains, on the Turkestan-Thibet frontier, and proceed as far as the 23rd parallel of latitude to Lake Pangong, whence it will advance in an easterly direction to the sources of the Blue River. An attempt will also be made to visit Lhassa.

LATEST reports from Ganjam district show that there has been no rain; the dry crops have been injured; fever, small-pox, and cholera prevail. 14,000 persons have been engaged on the relief-works.

THE Chinese in Hong-Kong have forwarded a petition to the British Government requesting it to use its influence with the United States to obtain the withdrawal of the Chinese Exclusion Bills. They protest that the action taken in the United States and Australia for excluding the Chinese from those countries, is contrary to international treaties and will result in the commercial ruin of Hong Kong.

ACCORDING to a financial contemporary, it appears that the Russian Government has definitely accepted the proposal made by a company, recently formed in St. Petersburg, for the construction of a canal which will connect the Black Sea with the Sea of Azof. This canal will be 111 versts long, and will afford a passage to steamers drawing not more than nineteen feet. The concession has been granted to the company for the term of eighty-one years, and the capital required for carrying out the works is estimated at 85,000,000 francs, divided into shares of 500 francs each, the list being headed by the Duke of Leutchenberg.

THE number of artificial teeth made in America last year by three of the largest business houses engaged in the trade was nearly 20,000,000, and this was not more than half the actual production of the country. One peculiar feature of the business is that

the houses which do the most extensive export trade are obliged to prepare teeth of different colours for different countries. In Canada, for instance, the demand is for molars as white as snow, while in South America no such teeth could be sold. There they require teeth that are almost yellow, and the trade from China, which is a lucrative one, is for nothing but black teeth.

THURSDAY, 28TH MARCH.

THE Scottish Society of Literature and Art at its meeting in the Glasgow Philosophical Hall has adopted unanimously a resolution declaring the common use in school histories of the terms "England" and "English" instead of "Britain" and "British" to be a violation of the Treaty of Union, a falsification of Scottish history, and an offence calculated to irritate Scottish feeling. The resolution accordingly urges School Boards to ascertain if this insulting misuse of the terms "England" and "English" is found in the books and in the schools under their charge, and if so, to consider what steps should be taken to have it corrected, and, by correspondence with publishers and editors seek to prevent its recurrence in new books and future editions.

PRINCE FERDINAND and M. Stambouloff have become considerably estranged in their relations towards each other. M. Zankoff, by permission of the Czar, has published a report of his interview with His Majesty. He makes the Czar declare that he is much troubled at hearing of Prince Ferdinand's measures against the Orthodox Church in Bulgaria, as the protection of the Church and Clergy was always a matter of deep concern to the Russian Government. The Czar added, according to M. Zankoff, that he hoped the Bulgarians would themselves expel the unlawful Prince.

FEARS of scarcity are entertained in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the District of Bhaugulpore in Bengal.

BABU RAJANI KANT GANGULI, B. A., Head Master of the High School at Debrughur, in Assam, has invented a machine for spinning threads. It can be made to turn out as much thread in one hour as seven persons would produce in a working day of six hours.

THE Secretary of State has given notice of his intention to take over the South Indian Railway next year. One reason for this step is said to be that employment will thus be found for many Government Engineers, now unemployed.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that the letter from Count Herbert Bismarck to Sir Robert Morier, which a few weeks ago attracted so much attention by its arrogant discourtesy of tone, was really written by Prince Bismarck, and copied out by the son under his father's directions. The Chancellor thought that the answer to Sir R. Morier's letter, as originally framed by Count Herbert, was much too civil, and he compelled him to substitute the brusque note which was afterwards published.

THE question is frequently asked: "What becomes of the dead animals"—the *feræ naturæ* of the jungle and forest? A writer in the *Standard* says that men who have passed their lives in the Eastern jungles are the readiest to affirm that they have hardly ever met with a dead animal which had not been previously wounded by man, or killed by some other enemy, and left for the moment undevoured. The shikaris affirm that except during the time when an epidemic of murrain swept through the herds, they never saw the remains of an elephant which had died a natural death. So remarkable is this fact, that the Sholagas of the Billigarungun Hills are positive that these animals never die, whilst the Kurrabas of Kakankote are quite as confidently of opinion that there is a place, unseen of human eye, to which they retire to end their days. Considering the tens of thousands which must have died natural deaths within the past century, some of the Eastern jungles ought to be whitened with their skeletons. But this is not so. The hunters as a body are puzzled to explain what becomes of the animals which die of disease or of old age. In Australia, the aborigines are also puzzled to say where the millions of dead kangaroos and wallabies, which escape the spear, gun, or dog, go to; and in Ceylon the half sylvan men who pass their lives in the dense jungle of that island are unanimous in declaring that it is the rarest of occurrences to meet with a dead animal, or, even with the skeleton of one. The Singhalese have arrived at the assumption that when the wild beasts feel their end approaching they retire to a valley among the mountains to the east of Adam's Peak, and there, by the side of a lake of clear water, take their last repose. No definite solution has yet been arrived at of this puzzled question.

FRIDAY, 29TH MARCH.

THE present strength of the Volunteer Force in India is a little over 21,000. The strongest are the Railway ones—the East Indian, 1,200: the Great Indian Peninsula, 1,000; the North-Western, 1,000; the Madras, 800; the officers of the entire force number 962. There are 21 troops of Cavalry; 8 batteries of Artillery; 13 companies of Mounted Rifles; and 53 corps of Infantry made up from one to 8 companies, according to the strength of each corps. Looking back to the year 1884, an up-country paper remarks, we find that at its commencement there were 12,000 Volunteers only, scattered over the country and divided into 46 corps.

PRINCE FERDINAND of Hohenzollern has been proclaimed heir to the Roumanian throne.

THE House of Commons has agreed to a resolution in favour of summoning a Conference of the Powers for the repression of slavery.

THE death of the Duke of Buckingham is announced.

IT is said that the Cashmere Durbar have undertaken to station permanently off Gilghit three infantry regiments and one mountain battery. These troops will be drawn from the regiments selected for reorganisation under the scheme for utilising the resources of Native States in the defence of India.

THE Khan of Dir, Muhammad Sharif Khan, of whose fighting with Omra Khan of Jundol we have frequently heard, is said to have left Dir for Peshawar. This visit to India is said to have been undertaken at the request of the Indian Government. His officials had already arrived in Peshawar some days ago, but the Khan was still on his way in Swat.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Reay formally opened the Sukkur Bridge at half past seven on Wednsday morning. The hitch which occurred in the preparations for the opening of the Bridge threatened at first to be serious. Government wrote in the first place, sanctioning Rs. 5,000 for entertainment; but afterwards they sent a telegram that the special trains must be charged in this. The Director of the N.-W. Railway, therefore, telegraphed to the Government, pointing out the impossibility to alter the programme already made out according to the previous arrangement. At the last moment the reply came that Rs. 1,600 might be spent on special trains. The local bodies have, however, given Rs. 2,000 to a grand display of fireworks, supposing that the railway were going to conduct the *tamasha* regardless of expense, and are naturally much annoyed at the turn which things have taken.

THE *Practical Teacher* makes mention of the following simple experiment in chemistry, which any child can try:-Cut three leaves of a red cabbage into small pieces, and, after placing them in a basin, pour a pint of boiling water over, letting them stand an hour; then pour off the liquid into a decanter. It will be a fine blue colour. Then take four wine-glasses—into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another, six drops of solution of soda; into a third, the same quantity of a strong solution of alum; and let the fourth glass remain empty Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly change to a beautiful red; that poured within the soda will be a fine green; that poured in with the alum will turn to pretty purple; while that poured into the empty glass will remain unchanged.

ELECTRICITY for the cure of consumption has attracted much attention of late years, either for generating ozone for inhalation, or for its influence on the vasomotors as a current or as static electricity in baths. Dr. Libermann, of Strasburg, employs the continuous current, his view being that pulmonary phthisis is due to a lesion of the pneumogastric nerves, caused by a cold in predisposed subjects. According to Dr. Libermann, the first stage of the disease, that of congestion of the pneumogastrics, is always accompanied by paralysis of one or both vocal cords. In the second period, military granulations appear in the larynx, lungs, and elsewhere. With the third stage, that of proliferation of the connective tissue of the affected nerves, come dyspnœa and hæmoptysis. The last stage of phthisis corresponds to the destruction of the myeline from fatty degeneration.

THE already large list of Syndicates is to receive a further addition, and to copper, gold, tin, tea, and safety matches are to be added "soap-suds," or, in other words, a Syndicate of fully-qualified and duly-accredited washermen! The Parisian papers announce that ten thousand washermen and women have formally agreed to bind themselves together for self-protection, and create a corner in suds. They resolve to have a *Bourse* of their own, where they can go in order to be hired for work, and to make their own terms, just as artisans and labourers do at the *Bourse du Travais*. The meeting of washerwomen at which the resolution relative to the Syndicate was carried was addressed by a female president, and the Council of Administration of this new and important Association is to be composed "of six *blanchisseuses* of irreproachable morals." Politics are to be rigidly excluded from all discussions of the Syndicate.

SATURDAY, 30TH MARCH

IT is stated that the Pondicherry Government contemplate applying to the Government of India for a treaty to authorise the French-India Colonies to coin, for circulation throughout both French and British India, silver tokens based upon the standard value of the rupee of British India. Such an arrangement has already been conceded to Goa.

SOME changes in the rates of commission charged upon Money Orders are to be introduced, says a contemporary, from next year. The commission fee chargeable on sums ranging from Rs. 25 to 35 will be annas six, and those ranging between Rs. 50 and 60 will be annas ten.

ON the night of the 29th ultimo collision occurred on the South Indian Railway near Egmore station. An incoming local train was shunted on to the wrong siding and ran into a goods train. Three front carriages of the local train fortunately happened to contain only goods. These were derailed and smashed but the passenger carriages remained on the rails. The passengers suffered no injury, but the engines were damaged.

A Customs Union has been concluded between Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. The Natal Government, however, witholds from the Union, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, speaking at a banquet in honour of the occasion, said that the foundation was now laid of African fraternity.

A CURIOUS incident, says the *Sunday Times*, occurred to the Queen at the Drawing Room. It appears that when Lord Salisbury came forward to make his bow, Her Majesty motioned him on one side for the purpose of addressing a few words to him. When the Queen turned round to speak to him, Her Majesty's cap, tiara, and veil were torn off her head, and there the Queen stood before a full Court crowned only with the natural adornment of her hair. The explanation, however, is extremely simple. Her Majesty's veil had got entangled in the jet trimmings of the Mistress of the Robes' dress, and when this lady had executed a slight rear movement to meet the Queen's altered position, she naturally dragged the veil off with her. The Princess of Wales and the other Princesses present quickly surrounded Her Majesty, and attempted to repair the damage, but so great was the Queen's mirth and their own that it was several minutes before this could be successfully done.

THE accession of the young Emperor of China has been followed by a marked increase of the already widespread feeling of hostility towards foreigners throughout China. Reports from Chefoo are to the effect that the Native soldiers are strongly suspected of plotting an attack on the foreign settlement.

SIR JOHN GORST, Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Mr. Streeter's lease of the Burmah Ruby mines was renewable, unless the Government should decide to work the mines themselves, or third parties outbid the licenses.

THE Hon. Mr. Scoble, the Legal Member, and the Hon. Mr. Hutchins the Home Member, left for Simla on Saturday last Sir Charles Elliott goes on the 3rd instead of the 6th proximo. Sir Charles halts at Benares and Delhi, and afterwards visties Jhelum and the Chenab Canals, reaching Simla towards the end of April.

THE adoption of Automatic Vaccum Brakes in the Indian Railways has been determined upon. Indents have been sent to England for a supply of the brakes which will be distributed to all our State Railways.

AFTER seven years the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held its public meeting at the Dalhousie Institute on Thursday last under the distinguished presidency of Sir Steuart Bayley. There have been 7,000 convictions during the last seven years and the Society has received from the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit the munificient donation of Rs. 25,000 for the erection of a hospital for sick animals. Justice Norris who takes great interest in the Society and has been fittingly elected its President for the year seems to think that the agents of the Society ought to have power to arrest offenders.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1889.

MR. MALABARI'S LAST.

THE passion for singularity must be vehement indeed when an editor changes the universal editorial "we" into the singular "I." Observed uniformly as a general rule this may be fair enough, nay it may be commendable, particularly if the articles were regularly signed as in France. In regard to particular articles, which the writer desires should not be mistaken as a work of other than himself and that in a newspaper avowedly edited by him, the practice implies an affectation which is the reverse of praiseworthy. And our enterprising Parsi contemporary of the *Indian Spectator* has evinced it to an unmitigated extent. Out of three articles in his issue of the 24th ultimo, he uses the "we" in two and the "I" in one. It may be that this singularity is exceptional. True that the exceptional one, directed against the *Hindoo Patriot*, is intended to be uncommonly smart and therefore out of the common, but that needed not the substitution of the singular for the plural pronoun. Nor does this singularity prevent the logical poverty of the article from being obtrudingly manifest. Its strongest point is the position that inasmuch as twelve is greater than ten, therefore a girl of twelve is better able to judge of sexual matters than one of ten. This, however, entirely overlooks the difference between simple arithmetic and moral responsibility. As a banter the remarks "that the same parties, who have been clamouring for an increase by two years in the age of our Civil Service candidates, should turn up their noses at the present proposal!" is flippant enough, but the writer pretends not to see that the objection is not based on the arithmetical difference of two years, but to physiological differences, which at certain critical times involve intellectual capacity and sense of moral propriety. We make bold to say that a boy at seventeen is not by any means possessed of the same intellectual powers as a young man of nineteen has, though the difference be only of two years. Will our contemporary have the effrontery to tell us that there is any difference in the development of moral sense of a girl of twelve years and that of girl of ten? At particular periods of life the difference is marked, but ordinarily a difference of two years between a man of thirty-five and thirty-seven is simply not appreciable at all. The period of transition from boyhood to manhood is critical; and therefore it is not parallel with any other ordinary period of existence. The writer pretends to be at a loss to grasp even obvious facts. He remarks: "Is it not curious that, while some orthodox parties oppose the raising of age on the plea that it would lead to scandalous investigations and exposures, there are others who object to the proposal because it may disturb a state of society which suffers not the least under existing circumstances? Which of the opponents is one to believe?" This is conjuring up a difficulty where none exists. The same parties urge the two arguments without feeling any logical inconsistency whatever. We repeat with the greatest confidence that the community suffers not in the least by the present state of the law, and it would be mischievous to tamper with the law, where it is innocuous. Our contemporary, who dwells arduously on the 'age of consent" is not much of a purist, and therefore he should not hesitate to quote figures from our magisterial and police reports to show that the number of cases of breaches of the law committed by married men in course of the last hundred years, if he should at all desire to meet us with a flat contradiction. Our assertion is that the society does not suffer in the least by the present state of the law, but he has no fact to advance under this head, and so long that he cannot quote facts we take his assertion to be a mere *brutum fulmen*. On the other hand, the dread about scandalous investigations and exposures we take to be no figment of fancy. The Patna case of Budhia is a sufficient evidence in this respect. Our reformer wanted once to have a body of amateur spies to get up cases of widows whose relations prevented them from re-marrying, and he would doubtless be glad now to get up a similar band of informers to busy themselves with the most delicate concerns of domestic privacy, and to have them discussed in open courts, and by way of proof get up medical examinations by scores, if not by hundreds, of false cases similar to that of Budhia. It would be the cheapest way of annoying inimical neighbours. But will that serve to promote public decency in the least? The Judges of the Calcutta High Court have more than once ruled that for the sake of public policy Hindu widows who have already come into possession of the property of their late husbands should not be dispossessed of the same, as that would expose them to the harrasment by wicked, avaricious and mischievous relatives. And in the case of the law now in question the field of animosity would be considerably more widened by including all the neighbours, and the sufferers will be not only widows but both men and women in regard to the most ticklish of subjects. We make bold to say that the names of men who would be instrumental in introducing such a system of espionage would deserve to be execrated throughout the length and breadth of the land as those of enemies of civil society; and yet without some such detective agency the change of law would be as effectual in putting down the supposed evil as the shaving of the beard of a corpse would be effectual in reducing its weight and make it light. The rest of our critic's arguments are quite beside the question at issue. That qustion we take it to be the value of consent respectively at the ages of ten and twelve years, and that is what we took up to discuss. If Mr. Malabari makes that a peg for re-opening the whole question of Hindu Marraige law we refuse to join issue with him on the present occasion, and under so indelicate a pretence as the age of consent. Confined to this thesis and accepting Mr. Malabari's proposition to raise the age to twelve without altering the other present conditions of Hindu marriage, the changed law would be as unfructuous as the present one; and it would be infamous to discuss the whole question of Hindu Marriage under the banner of the Age of Consent.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

THE commercial philanthropists of Lancashire are determined to leave no stone unturned to get the English Factory Acts extended to India. Reuter informs us that a deputation from the United Factory Workers of Lancashire recently waited upon Viscount Cross to demand assimilation of the Factory laws of England and India. Lord Cross, we are told, said in reply that the report of the Government of India on the subject was now on its way to England, and that when it was received, he would thoroughly consider the whole question and come to decision. His Lordship added that in dealing with this important matter he would adhere to the principles he had openly declared before. These words were uttered on the 22nd ultimo. On the 25th of February last the question of factory legislation for India had been raised in the House of Lords by Lord Stanley of Alderley. His Lordship rose in his place in the Upper House and asked Lord Cross whether his statement at Oldham on the 25th January that a Factory Act would be soon introduced in India was correctly reported. By asking this question, Lord Stanley gave the public an opportunity of knowing what the Secretary of State had actually said on this subject in his speech at Oldham, which we noticed in these columns a few weeks back. This portion of Lord Cross's speech, which intimately concerns the people of India has been differently reported. In some papers it was stated that Lord Cross pledged himself to the introduction of a Factory Act in India, as his Chief, Lord Salisbury, had in his famous Manchester speech pledged the Government of India to a total remission of the cotton import duties. But Lord Cross afterwards denied in his place in the House of Lords that he had given any such pledge and stated that he had merely asked the Government of India to submit a report on the working of the existing Factory Acts in India.

Lord Stanley, in asking Lord Cross the question we have mentioned above, reminded us that in November last the Manchester Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution by a majority of ten that the British Factory Acts, so far as they related to women and children should be extended to India. It must not be forgotten that those members of the Chamber who had Indian experience opposed the resolution while its supporters showed their ignorance of the conditions under which the Bombay mills are worked. Lord Stanley observed:—"Although that Resolution was proposed on the grounds of humanity to the Bombay operatives, it was only doing justice to the Manchester-men and to the Manchester Press to say that humanity was soon dropped, and the motive of a wish to check rival competition was put forward. If, however, the Indian Government were to concede the Manchester request for the introduction of the British Factory Acts into India, it would lay itself open to the charge of hypocrisy for taking thought of humanity at Bombay, whence no complaints had arisen, while it neglected the calls of humanity in the Assam tea-plantations and had not yet interfered to prevent the great mortality of the Bengal coolies on their journey to Assam, nor taken care that the coolie hospitals in Assam should be efficient, and had neglected a duty which the Colonial Office performed for the Indian emigrants to the West India Islands and to British Guiana." The simple truth is, that the mask of philanthropy assumed by the Lancashire mill-owners in this matter cannot deceive right-minded men. Under the cloak of motives of humanity to the factory operatives of India, these disinterested gentlemen want to put down the rising cotton industry of India. The veil is, indeed, too transparent to conceal the reality. Mr. Stuttard, who seconded the resolution of the Manchester Chamber, of which we have above spoken, in a letter addressed to the local *Guardian*, writes:—"Surely, it will be better for the physical welfare of the Hindoo to remain in agricultural employment and give us plenty of cotton, rather than be attracted to the masks of mill-operatives." Here the cat is out of the bag. The commercial philanthropists of Lancashire want that the people of India should confine themselves solely to agricultural pursuits and not bother their heads about manufactures. These high-minded gentlemen have satisfied themselves that the welfare of their Indian fellow-subjects would be best promoted by following the course recommended by them. This is surely philanthropy *par excellence*, and we need not say anything more about it. The disinterested mill-owners of Lancashire have, in a word, shown themselves in their true colours by the remark of Mr. Stuttard, which we have above quoted. Lord Stanley also explained to the House of Lords the different conditions under which the mills of Lancashire and Bombay worked. His Lordship pointed out that while in Lancashire 65 per cent. of the hands were women, in Bombay the work done by these women was done by adult men. Then, the Bombay operatives had two days in the week, and holidays of from one to six months every one or two years to go home to their villages. The women absented themselves for four or five days every month putting substitues in their place. Again, the operatives in the Bombay mills left their work four or five times a day from 10 to 15 minutes, besides half an hour for dinner. But the most important difference between the Lancashire and Bombay mills still remains to be mentioned. Mr. Caine has conclusively shown that to do the same amount of work three and a third more hands were employed in Bombay than in Lancashire, and as no gas is used in the Bombay mills the hours of work are restricted to daylight. When we bear in mind the fact that there are nearly four times as many persons in an Indian mill to turn out the same quantity of work as was turned out in a Lancashire, we shall be easily able to understand that the Bombay hands do not work so hard as their Lancashire operatives. The old Bombay members of the Manchester Chamber know this so very well that in spite of their earnest desire to see the prosperity of Lancashire maintained, they felt it their duty to oppose the resolution demanding the extension of the English Factory Acts to India. Lord Stanley also mercilessly exposed the

inconsistency of a Chamber of Commerce which professed free-trade opinions asking protection for one British industry alone, and that not against the foreigner, but against their Indian fellow-subjects. Moreover, his Lordship strongly condemned Lord Cross for showing at Oldham his sympathy with the demand of Manchester-men for the introduction of the English Factory Act into India, and pertinently asked :—'Was this done to catch votes?' Lord Stanley reminded Viscount Cross that when he accepted the position of the Indian Minister he became the guardian and trustee of the interests of the people of India, and ought to think of them before thinking of Lancashire. Lord Stanley then referred to the repeal of the Cotton duties and thus concluded his admirable speech :—"What can be more scandalous to avail ourselves of Lord Salisbury's own words than for an English Minister deliberately to sell India to Manchester? Yet this is what the Secretary of State proposes to do. In return for the support given by Lancashire to the Conservatives at the last election and with an eye to future favours of the same kind, Lord Salisbury deprived India of a revenue of three-quarters of a million sterling a year, to make a present of it, in the first instance at all events, to the English manufacturer of cotton goods. We trust there is sufficient political virtue left in England to expose and stigmatise this disgraceful transaction." We hope very earnestly that these noble words will find an echo in the heart of every right-minded Briton.

It is satisfactory to learn at first hand from Lord Cross himself that he did not in his Oldham speech say that a Factory Act would soon be introduced in India. His Lordship stated that he thought it his duty to call upon the Government of India to make the necessary enquiries as to whether the factory legislation in India required amendment or not; and that until he received the report of the Government of India he could not form any opinion as to whether a Factory Act should be introduced in India. Lord Cross continued :—"As he understood, the whole basis of a Factory Act was that it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the health and the lives of women and children employed in particular industries. This was the only foundation upon which the Factory Acts rested, and they had nothing to do with the protection of one industry against another, or one country against another. Therefore, whenever it became his duty to consider whether there ought or ought not to be an amendment of the law in India, such consideration would be based upon that principle alone." These are the openly-declared principles to which Lord Cross referred in replying to the deputation from the United Factory workers of Lancashire that waited upon him the other day. There can be no manner of doubt that the abolition of the cotton import duties at the bidding of the Lancashire manufacturers is an indelible blot on the fair fame of the English Government in India.

MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

The Local Government has made its nominations to the Municipal Commission in a manner that is not likely to command universal approbation, as will appear from the following list:

Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Elias Gubboy, Mr. J. E. D Ezra, Maharaja Sir Norendro Krishna, Nawab Abdoo Latif Bahadoor, Brigade-Surgeon K. McLeod, Prince Jehan Kadr, Mirza Mahomed Wahid Ali Bahadoor, Sahebzada Mahomed Bukhtiyar Shah, Surgeon-Major W. H. Gregg, Moulvie Mahomed Yusuf Bahadoor, Baboo Joy Govind Law, Mr. Harjeebhoy Manackjee Rustomjee, Baboo Durgagutty Banerjee, Lieutenant Colonel G. F. E. S. Neill, and Moulvie Aga Mahomed Mehdi.

Out of fifteen members only three are Bengalis, five Mahomedans, four Europeans, two Jews and one Parsi. It is hard to conceive on what principles the apportionments have been made. To the credit of Sir Steuart Beyley's Secretariat it must be admitted that the three Hindu nominations are quite unexceptionable as also some of the others. But we should much like to be enlightened a little as to why the Hindu community, the interest, influence, numerical strength, wealth and share in the city burdens of which it would be absolute waste of time to question, should be regarded of more importance than the Parsi and Jewish communities only, or why their importance should be subservient to that of the communities which have been assigned a higher place in the constitution of the Corporation from a Governmental point of view. Public expectation had been pitched very high, indeed, about the appointment of Babu Amritanath Mitra. He was probably *too* outspoken and independent, and those that dreaded him will be very glad that his defeat has been confirmed by a power that could have easily placed him on the Corporation and benefited it thereby. Defeat at the poll is surely not a disqualification in the eyes of Government, judging from other parts of the list of its nominations. It is now no good to regret the action of Government in the matter since it has been taken. The *Englishman* party who set their heart upon curbing down 'Babu predominance' have gained their object and we wish them joy of it.

We read that a Mr. D'O. B. Moore has succeeded in invalidating the election of Babu Preonath Dutt for the Janbazar Ward and getting himself declared as duly elected. Is not this Mr. Moore the same personage that was employed in the Municipality some time ago as a License Inspector? If our surmise is correct, the antecedents of the ex-servant that now steps into master's vacant seat ought not to be without some interest to our readers. When the rottenness of the License Department of the Municipality came to light a committee was appointed to enquire into the whole thing and this was what they said in their report about Mr. Moore :—

'In looking over the cases which appertain to Mr. Moore's division, the Sub-Committee find that he or his orderly realised license tax from several parties of whom some were not even assessed by him; others, though prosecuted, were let off on the ground of absence or non-service of summons. In one case the Inspector informed the Magistrate that license had been taken, and the case was struck off. As a fact, however, license had not been taken. Mr. Dutt had inspected the entries in the account books of several of these parties and had taken down their statements proving payment to Mr. Moore. Mr. Moore, however, denied the correctness of the entries, and the truth of the statements in some cases; in others, he stated that the sums realised were remitted to the Office. The Sub Committee feel no hesitation in rejecting Mr. Moore's explanations. It may be added that the Inspector was not only guilty of dishonest conduct, but he deliberately neglected the due performance of the duties entrusted to him, as will be seen from the following note in Mr. Dutt's report :—

On comparing the assessment books of the year 1885-86, with those of 1886 87. I found that the new assessment books had been bodily copied out of the old ones, the inaccuracies, removals, &c., &c., in the old books appearing *verbatim* in the new books. This is a proof that the Inspector did not re-assess his division, in respect of carriages and horses, as he ought to have done every half-year. In many instances names of assessees were omitted to be entered in the registers, and interpolations, in red ink in these registers show that the parties voluntarily came to pay, and it was *then* that their names were inserted in the registers.

The Sub-Committee would have recommended the dimissal of this Inspector, if he had not already been removed from the service of the Corporation by the Officiating Chairman, Mr. Cotton. While the present inquiry was going on, a charge of gross neglect of duty was conclusively proved against the Inspector, and the Officiating Chairman remarked that he had neglected his work in an altogether inexcusable manner and had fabricated assessments. He was dismissed on the 17th May 1887, *vide* Appendix B.

We have not space for the whole of Appendix B. which sealed Mr. Moore's fate, before the committee of enquiry could deal with him. Mr. Cotton, the officiating Chairman, recorded a note about his dismissal, in the concluding part of which he said :—

The circumstances all raise a very violent presumption that the rough assessment book now filed is not a genuine production. This presumption is converted into a certainty when, on examining the entries in detail, I find that Mr. Ameer Ali was assessed on the 29th April as the occupant of 2 Royd Street for one carriage and three horses, for which he was assessed last year. To my personal knowledge Mr. Ameer Ali vacated the premises at 2 Royd Street six months ago, and the records of the Municipal Office prove that on the 29th April the house was occupied by a Mr. Walker. I confronted Mr. Moore with this entry in his assessment book, and asked him if he had personally made the assessment after proper enquiry at the house. He said that he had done so; that he had enquired from Mr. Ameer Ali's servants. I then told him what the facts actually were about the house, and he could give no explanation of his conduct whatsoever. It was a mistake, and he did not know how it had occurred.

Looking to all the circumstances of the case, I can have no hesitation in accepting the Vice-Chairman's recommendation that the assessment of carriages and horses in Mr. Moore's division should be entrusted to some other officer. I can have no further confidence in Mr. Moore as a License Inspector. He has neglected his work in an altogether inexcusable manner, and there is no doubt that he has fabricated assessments. I have no alternative but to direct his removal from the service of the Corporation from to-day's date—May 17th 1887.

Mr. Moore has ample vengeance on the Corporation and its executive that dared dismiss him, and if Sir Henry Harrison has now to eat an humble pie he has none but himself to thank for it. By the rules and the law of his creation he was probably bound to pronounce Mr. Moore's election valid, and it was his fault if his law did not provide that such gentlemen should find a place in section 32. It was thrown to the teeth of those that dared say anything against it, that the Bill had been *over*-considered, and still we have these loopholes that make it possible for servants dismissed by the Corporation for gross neglect of duty and dishonesty to steal a march on those that found him out. It was an unpardonable omission and the only remedy now is to tinker the law at once or move Government for exercising its right of veto, for, if there is ever to be a case for such exercise here is one.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Financial Statement was made on Wednesday last. The revenue of the coming year 1889-90 is estimated at Rx. 82,935,300, [Rx.= Rs. 10] and the total expenditure at Rx 83, 469, 800.

The Budget Estimates for 1889-90 show a a surplus of Rx. 106,000 after providing Rx. 1, 103, 000 for special Defence Works, and excluding the cost of these works, a surplus of Rx. 1,209,000. Imperial revenues have received a special asset of Rx. 740,000, towards which all Local Governments, except the Punjab, contribute. The Estimates are stated to have been framed with moderation. It is announced with the usual reserve that the Secretary of State proposes to draw, during 1889-90, £ 14,690,000 of Council Bills, and to raise a loan of £3,750,000 under the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act for the purpose of advancing funds to Railway Companies; also that the Government of India will probably raise a loan of Rx. 2,500,000 in India, of which Rx. 584,000 is required for the Dock Works at Calcutta and Bombay, and Rx. 255,000 for Municipal Water Works. Sir David Barbour alludes to the Excise question at some length, and shows that a remarkable improvement in revenue has in some cases been secured by greater strictness of control, and attended with a reduction in consumption. He also corrects a misapprehension regarding the policy followed by the Government. The unfavourable receipts from the Salt revenue in the current year are shown to be largely due to the persistent rumours that have been current throughout the year that a reduction of duty was imminent. Regarding the position of silver he says:

"The present condition is not one of permanent equilibrium. Either there will be continuous progress in the direction of demonetising silver and substituting gold, or the world will revert to the old system of double legal tender."

He holds that the action of the United States and the Continental nations of Europe may bring on a crisis at any moment, and declares that no solution of the currency question is possible without international agreement. Reviewing the general financial position, he adds :—

"Among the more encouraging features in Indian finance is the elasticity of the ordinary revenue. It

true that we have not many new sources of revenue open to us, but the receipts from existing sources grow with satisfactory rapidity."

Attention is called to the progress made in completing the military defensive preparations. The annual deficit in Upper Burma is shown to have been reduced by Rx. 328,000 in the year, and the position is summed up as follows:—

"I have tried to state fairly both the probable difficulties of the future, and the reasons that exist for holding that we shall be able to encounter them successfully, and my deliberate conclusion is, that while there is every need for economy and for husbanding our revenue, there is no ground for desponding or pessimist views. Unless some unforeseen disaster occurs, there is every reason to hope that the lapse of two or three years will show a decided improvement in the financial position of the Government of India. It is true that the surplus which we have been able to show in the Estimates of the coming year is little more than nominal, only Rx. 106,000, but the Estimates have been framed with great moderation, and if the Indian revenues continue to exhibt their usual elasticity and no unforeseen disaster occurs, I anticipate that the financial Statement of 1890 91 will show decided improvement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton commenced by moving that the Bill to authorise the imposition of a Patwari-rate in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Evans after congratulating the Finance Minister on the Financial situation, drew attention to certain facts connected with the administration of justice in Bengal.

The surplus revenue produced by the administration of civil justice in Bengal (appearing under the head of Court-fees) is, he said, according to the figures supplied by the High Court over 30 lakhs per annum. This surplus is said to be applied in meeting the deficiency arising on the administration of civil justice in other parts of the Empire. The point he desired to bring forward was that, notwithstanding the surplus arising from civil litigation in Bengal, the provision made for the subordinate judiciary had not kept pace with it; that the strain on the Subordinate Judges was excessive and the arrears heavy, while the number of Moonsifs was wholly inadequate; that the prevalence of sickness amongst officers of the Subordinate Judicial service and the frequent collapse of health, and even more serious consequences, were largely due to the unhealthy and ill-ventilated huts in which those officers had to hold their Courts. It is reported that the High Court recently asked for the appointment of a large number of Additional Moonsifs to cope with the continually increasing current business and with the arrears, and that the Local Government recommended the sanction of a certain number, being less than what the High Court asked for, but that the Government of India cut down heavily the number recommended by the Local Government and sanctioned a much smaller number and appointed a Commission to make inquiries with a view to future alteration in the system. He did not suppose the High Court to be infallible. The High Court may study efficiency more than economy, but so far as the High Court and the Local Government are agreed upon a question so particularly within their knowledge,—the number of Moonsifs now needed in Bengal—it appeared to him that the Government of India had taken a heavy responsibility in not acceeding to the demand.

The Hon'ble Raja Durga Charan Law pointed out that the surplus, this year, was more apparent than real.

It has been produced by taking a contribution of 74 lakhs of rupees from the Provincial Governments. The revenue is increasing every year, and still there is a deficit. Within the last eight years nearly 16 crores have been added to the annual revenue, but the expenditure has increased in proportion. Much of this expenditure may be unavoidable, but still it may be possible to keep it in check by having a vigilant watch over it. The Government of India is reducing expenditure in all its departments consistent with the efficient administration of the country. There is yet room for further economy especially in the Public Works Department. The curtailment of high official salaries wherever practicable, will also, he hoped, engage the attention of the Executive Government. But it is not in India alone that there is room for economy. The charges in England—the Home Charges—are a severe drain upon the resources of the country. We find that the expenditure in England is a great deal more than the country can bear. This year the budget estimate of the amount to be remitted to England on account of the Secretary of State's bills is £14,690,900, equivalent to about 21 crores of rupees. In other words, nearly one-fourth of our revenue is drawn by the Secretary of State. There is an absolute necessity for reducing this amount, and, unless this is pone, small savings here and there in India will not afford any appreciable relief to Indian finance. The abrogation of the increased salt duty will entail a needless sacrifice of revenue—a sacrifice which will bring but little relief to any class of the community. If the finances be in such a condition as to admit of any reduction of taxation, he would suggest that the taxes which act oppressively on the people, such as the income tax and the rice-duty be first taken.

The Hon'ble Syud Amir Hossein hoped that the Hon'ble Finance Minister might be able to give some substantial relief to the payers of the direct taxes, especially those who are taxed for an income below Rs. 1,000 per annum under the Income-tax Act, and trusted that an early opportunity might be taken by His Excellency's Government to raise the existing taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000.

The Hon'ble Mr. Steel after criticising in detail some of the past financial arrangements, proceeded to remark upon the arrangements for the coming financial year admitting at the outset the difficulty of making any practical suggestions, as the Budget was one of the most intricate body of accounts ever submitted to a consultative assembly. Discussion however, he believed, would have a remote yet practical effect, as an expression of opinion might influence the Government in future years. Turning to the question of loans, he denounced borrowing in India as most wasteful and extravagant. The course he advocated was borrowing in gold in England, and suggested the desirability of the Government converting their silver loans into gold loans with the object of saving a crore of rupees per annum in interest. He then touched briefly upon the exchange question.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said:—

There was a serious triangular duel going on between the High Court, the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. There had undoubtedly been a difference of opinion, but what has happened in the particular case was this. The Hon'ble Judges of the High Court pointed out some time ago that the Moonsifs as a body were very much overworked, and that the buildings in which many of them performed their functions were inadequately ventilated and insufficient in spaces; and, finally, after some correspondence in the time of my predecessor, the Government of India asked the Judges of the HighCourt definitely what they wanted, and in reply they stated that they wanted an addition of sixty-six Moonsifs. The Government of Bengal examined the question, and admitting freely that considerable increase in the number of Moonsifs was wanted requested the Government of India to appoint a Commission to examine whether by changes of jurisdiction or by any other method such a very large increase amounting to about 25 per cent might not be avoided. In making this recommendetion I observed that if my recommendation was not accepted, that if something had to be done without such an enquiry I would suggest a number something smaller than what the High Court proposed. However, the Government of India did adopt my recommendation; they appointed a Committee of Inquiry. and pending the result of that inquiry they authorised a limited number of additional Moonsifs to be appointed. But it was merely a temporary provision pending the result of the inquiry, and it does not, as I understand it, any way determine what the ultimate increase of the establishment should be. The arrears are still there; the Commission will not try cases and will not bring down the number, but they are not at present heavy; they do not amount to the number instituted in any single quarter, and I think that the result of a careful inquiry will probably be well worth both the money and the time it occupies. I do not propose, however, because I have not the means to do so, to follow my hon'ble friend's (Mr. Evans') remarks about the surplus receipts over expenditure under this head. The question is one with which only those who have the finance of the whole empire in their hands can deal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, in a short speech said that if indirect charges were taken into consideration it would be found that not much profit was made on Civil Justice in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, in reply to the Hon'ble Raja Durga Charan Law, explained how every effort had been made in the direction of economy in the Public Works Department, but that, with the increase of railways and canals, greater expenditure on the administration of it was inevitable.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour then gave an elaborate reply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Raja Durga Charan Law, Mr. Syed Ameer Hossein, and Mr. Steel.

The Viceroy then delivered a long speech, in the course of which he made the important announcement that the Secretary of State had agreed with the Government of India to permit a discussion of the Budget every year whenever there was a question of new taxation or not. It had also been decided to allow interpellation within certain limits which had yet to be settled. On the question of interpellation the Viceroy said:—

"I mentioned just now that the Secretary of State had expressed his concurrence in the proposal that there should be an annual instead of an occasional discussion of the Budget in Council. I may perhaps take this opportunity of mentioning that this subject appears to the Government of India, as well as to the Secretary of State, to be closely connected with another—I mean the propriety of giving to Members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to the Government upon matters of public interest. I am in a position to state that we are in favour of a change in this direction, and that this question is also engaging our attention and that of the Secretary of State. I make this announcement, however, subject to two important qualifications. It will in the first place be necessary to ascertain clearly whether the law as it now stands permits the course, which we should like to adopt, and if it does not how it should be amended. In the next place it will be necessary effectually to limit the right of interpellation in such a manner as to preclude absolutely all questions which could not be put without injury to the public interest. This is a point of the utmost importance, and will require the most careful examination."

Referring to the remarks of the Hon'ble Raja Durga Charan Law regarding expenditure, His Excellency said:

"I yield to no one in my conviction that watchful ness over our expenditure lies at the bottom of sound finance in this country, and I agree with what fell just now from the Hon'ble Raja Durga Charan Law, when he dwelt upon the urgent necessity for exercising such watchfulness. But although I look forward to the time when it may become possible to keep that expenditure within narrower limits than those within which it is at present confined, I am bound to say that it is not easy to point to any items in the estimate for next year in which an unreasonable demand has been made by the responsible Department."

In justifying the military expenditure he referred to the recent war-scare in Central Asia, and announced that he had within the last few days received most emphatic assurances from the Amir that he had never contemplated warlike action. The English Government had also received from Russia similar assurances, Russia explaining that she had early taken measures to ensure peace on her frontier.

A large number of visitors were present during the discussion, and some of them frequently felt tempted to cheer the Viceroy when he was making his statements regarding the annual submission of the Budget in the Legislative Council, and the right of interpellation which is proposed to be given to the Hon'ble members. The decorum of the Council Chamber prevented them, of course, from making such a demonstration.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will leave Government House, on Tuesday the 2nd April, 1889, at 6-15 P. M., His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, Members of His Excellency's Council, General Officer Commanding the Presidency District, and Staff, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen have been invited to attend on the Grand Staircase at Government House on the occasion. The Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Burdwan Division, and the Magistrate of Howrah will attend at the Howrah Railway Station on the departure of His Excellency's Special Train at 6-30 P. M.

THERE has been a slight change in the programe of the Viceroy's first tour in India before His Excellency proceeds to Simla. Owing to the reports of cholera in the Hurdwar District the proposed visit of His Excellency to Hurdwar has been abandoned. His Excellency will proceed direct from Lucknow to Simla. Sir Auckland Colvin, therefore, will probably meet his Excellency at Lucknow and not at Hurdwar. Fitness of things would have been wanting if the honors of the capital of the important province of Oudh had been left to be done to the Queen's representative on his first visit by the Divisional Commissioner, as arranged before.

LORD LANSDOWNE is manifesting laudable interest in the welfare of the city, which has been His Excellency's home for some months past. On Wednesday morning His Excellency visited parts of Barabazar accompanied by the Municipal authority with a view, it is said, of judging the necessity of the proposed Central Road. His Excellency visited the new Halliday Street Pumping works, and the Nimtolah Burning Ghat. It is reported that His Exccellency expressed himself satisfied with the condition of the town.

A DURBAR will be held at the Belvedere on the 9th instant. The invitations will, it is expected, be "more restricted than usual owing to the want of space." The Lord of Belvedere should be the last to put off his Durbaris in any such pleas, when they may be anxious to pay him homage. His Honor will leave for Chittagong on the 5th of May and does not go to Darjeeling before the 20th of that month.

MR. POPE, of the Bengal Educational Department, will be apointed, it is said, to be theDirector of Public Instruction in Burma from the 1st of April on a salary rising from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500. Mr. Pope is a deserving educational officer and we congratulate him on his elevation.

THE Finance Committee justly thought that the heavy expenses of the Board of Examiners are no longer justified. They suggest that the Calcutta University should be asked to take up the work for reasonable remuneration. The Government has referred the question to the University who decline to take it up unless the remuneration is sufficient, as otherwise the work is likely to be perfunctory.

THE following members have been elected to form the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for the following year :—

SIR A. W. Croft, Mr. Justice Guru Dass Banerjee, Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, Mr. Pedler, Baboo Ashutosh Mookerjee, Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Amir Ali, Dr. O'C. Raye, Dr. Lal Madhub Mookerjee, and Colonel Harrison.

We are not persuaded that the elections in all instances have been very happy.

WE much regret to learn that Sir Comer Petheram is seriously ill. His Lordship is suffering from what they call Enteritis or Interception of the Bowels, brought on, it is surmised, by the use of tinned fruits. He has been suffering very acute pain and at one time immediate operation was deemed necessary. He is supposed to be in a very precarious condition.

IT is a great relief to learn that the Hon'ble Justices Romesh Chundra Mitra and Chundra Madhub Ghose, both of whom had been ailing, are much better.

THE Municipal Budget of Calcutta for the next year has been passed. The House-rate for the y ear will be 9½ per cent,, the water-rate will be 6 per cent. the Lighting-rate 2 per cent and the Sewage rate which replaces the old night-soil rate will be 2 per cent. The Chairman wanted to fix the House-rate at 10 per cent. Mr. Owen the Secretary of the Suburban Municipality, has been made Assistant to the Vice-Chairman on Rs. 400 per month and the proposal to reduce the salaries of License Inspectors has been negatived. An Assistant Collector for the Suburbs has been appointed and the contract for house service in the Suburbs has been very judiciously replaced by Departmental working.

OUR protest about overbuilding the land between the High Court and the Eden Gardens has been unheeded and in addition to the Bathing and Swiming Bath the Volunteer Head quarters are to be located there. The *Esplanade* will thus soon come to lose its beauty and advantages which the authorities do not seem to mind. The foundation stone of the last-named building will be laid this morning by His Excellency the Honorary Colonel of the Crops.

THE Secretariat offices known -as the London Buildings are to be pulled down and rebuilt. The estimated cost is 9 lacs, which expenditure will put a discount on Simla, let us hope.

HER MAJESTY the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, went to San Sebastian on Wednesday last to visit the Queen of Spain. The meeting between their two Majesties was of the warmest nature. The Royal party drove in full state from the station to the Palace, and afterwards to the Town Hall, and were much cheered by the people along the route. They returned to Biarritz the same evening.

THE Sunday Closing Bill has been read a second time in the House of Commons by a majority of twenty-two votes. The passing of this measure will very materially clear up the way for reform in the Abkari law of India, let us hope.

THE Grand Vizier of Turkey has ordered that the teaching of Armenian history in Armenian Schools in Turkey be suspended. The Armenian Patriarch has protested against the order, and there is much excitement among Armenians regarding it. The question has been referred to the Sultan. Does the Grand Vizier fear Armenian patriotism ?

A TELEGRAM from Chardjui states that General Rosenbach has left there for Kirki, accompanied by the Russian Agent in Bokhara, and a Bokharan dignitary.

MR. JUSTICE MACPHERSON delivered judgment in the Patna Mission Case on Thursday last. His Lordship does not think that the Magistrate had the power to make the order that he did. At same time his Lordship does not see any reason to disturb the order and restore the girl Luchminia to the Missionaries, as there is no suggestion that her mother is not a fit and proper guardian.

MR. DUFF BRUCE, the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, has resigned, his post. Mr. Bruce's connection with the Trust dates from its establishment in 1870 and during this long period he has rendered it very important services. The Wetdocks of Kidderpore which are fast approaching completion owe much to his zeal and professional skill and the Port Commissioners have paid him their tribute of respect by according a valedictory resolution on the eve of his retirement.

THE Lushai Expedition, of which great things were expected judging from the length of special telegrams devoted to it by a morning contemporary, does not seem to have accomplished any thing very remarkable. The Howsata's Village has been shelled and burnt including joom houses stored with grain and Lieutenant Stewart's gun and cartridges have been recovered from that chieftain's tomb. Jahuta's village also has been burned and the troops have returned to Demagiri. The expedition is therefore now practically at an end and the Lieutenant Governor may visit Demagiri when His Honor goes on a visit to Chittagong. The Pioneers have done the most useful work in the expedition and the prospects of an overland connection with Burma may be taken to have considerably advanced.

SOMEWHAT late in the day has the Bengal Legislative Council commenced operation, which only betokens probability of hurried work. Glad though we may be at the idleness of the Legislative Council when nothing particular is in hand, it is at the same time of the greatest importance that the measures brought forward should receive complete consideration. On Saturday last when the Council had its first sitting His Honor, the President, made a statement regarding the course of legislative business during the ensuing Session after which Sir Charles Paul introduced the Bill for the protection of the right of fishing in private fisheries; Sir Henry Harrison, introduced the Bill to consolidate the Calcutta and the Suburban Police Superannuation Funds; Mr. Reynolds, the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Port of Calcutta, and to the appointment of Commissioners for the Port; Sir Henry Harrison, also introduced the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Mohamedan Burial Board in Calcutta, and Sir Steuart Bayley, the Bill to provide for the sanitation of emigrants during their passage through Bengal to the labour districts in Assam. We are very glad that two very important matters have been taken in hand, namely the Fisheries and Cooly questions, and it particularly pleases us to see that Sir Steuart Bayley has himself taken charge of the latter. But the Legislative Session at the longest lasts but six weeks and we are afraid that all these questions cannot be thrashed out in all their bearings within so short a time.

ON the motion of Mr. Pugh on behalf of Babu Surendra Nath Das, who was a candidate for Ward No. 10at the late Municipal election, a Rule was issued last week by the High Court calling upon the Chairman of the Corporation and Babu Rashbehary Das to show cause why the election of the latter gentleman should not be annulled and Babu Surendra Nath Das should not be elected instead. The allegation was that wrong votes had been taken and men were deputed to vote for firms and families who did not belong to them in any way. The Rule was argued by Messers Pugh and Apcar before Mr. Justice Norris on Saturday last and opposed by Messers Philips and Hill on behalf of the Corporation and Babu Rashbehary Das respectively. Justice Norris, who was first supposed to be inclined to make the Rule absolute, discharged it with costs and held that he had no power to declare that none but members of firms and families should be deputed as agents when the legislature had not made any provision in that behalf. His Lordship would however suggest a modification of the law in this direction to make electioneering tricks of this description impossible and induce candidates and their agents to spend their energies and ingenuity to better purposes in order that Self-Government and representative Government which are on their trial in this country might prove a success. His Lordship thought that Sir Henry Harrison had acted improperly in declaring the names of the successful candidates in spite of the service of the Rule on him and added that if he otherwise saw his way of making the Rule absolute he would not be prevented from doing so by Sir Henry's publication. Mr. Justice Hill, the new officiating Judge who arrived in Calcutta on the morning of Saturday, sat on the bench all the time that the case occupied.

THE death of Mr. John Bright has been announced. We mourn in his death the loss of one who was a real friend of India. The grief at his death is as keen and universally felt in India as it is in England. He was callled the Tribune of the English people; but it is not the English people alone who claimed his sympathy. His memory will be embalmed in our hearts as that of a philanthropist to whom India was as dear as his own country. His Indian speeches breathe a lofty spirit, which cannot be too much admired. During the dark days of the Mutiny he pleaded the cause of the people of India with an eloquent fervour which won for him the eternal gratitude of our countrymen. He is gone, but his name

will live in Indian history. The heritage of his name belongs as much to England as to India. At a time when there is an upheaval of long dormant intellectual forces in our country, it was very much to be wished that the great Tribune of the people had been spared for a few years more to watch and rejoice at our social, moral and political progress. But that was not to be. That the story of his life may teach his countrymen to follow in his footsteps is the earnest prayer of the people of India. In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Mr. Smith and Mr. Gladstone pronounced eloquent panegyrics on him, during which the whole of the members remained with head uncovered. Mr. Justin MacCarthy, in the absence of Mr. Parnell, said that Irishmen, whilst regretting Mr. Bright's secession, recalled his services in the cause of Ireland, and joined in the tribute that had been paid to the memory of the great Englishman.

THE Archæological Survey Department is one of the White Elephants of the Indian Government, and its keep up costs somewhere about a lakh of rupees a year. The return it makes is, as usual in such cases, inappreciable to the outside public. We do not deny, however, that its High Priest, Dr. Burgess, does much in the way of blessing the Indian Government during summer when he rests from his labour and æstivates in England for seven months every year. His Deacons have not the same privilege of æstivation in the bracing climate of Great Britain. They are also not so free as he is in the matter of reporting. They have to report progress every now and then. They are, moreover, doomed to stand adverse criticism from the High Priest whenever that dignitary has a touch of the bile or a fit of ennui in his retirement. The *Indian Engineering* of the last month contains an instance of this contingency. Mr. Beglar, the Deacon for Bengal, seems not to give satisfaction to the dignitary, and the result is a nice little scandal. Writing to the *Engineer*, Mr. Beglar says: "who (the High Priest) has told me more than once that he considers my reports 'Childishly worthless', and certain to bring "ridicule on the Government' if published under official approval. As he is the head of the Survey in India, his utterances on the merits of my work are officially conclusive; and as his subordinate I must officially submit to him, and my reports must I fear, remain unpublished while he is Director-General of the Indian Archœological Survey." (p. 217). We know nothing of the matter, but we cannot help asking the question how does Dr. Burgess reconcile to his sense of duty the propriety of allowing one to report under him whose reports are "childishly worthless?"

IN a paper by Mr. J. D. Beglar, C. E., *Indian* "River Changes in Bengal" in the last on the *Engineering* we read the following: "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is not an Engineer by profession, but his strong sense and the grasp of the subject by his professional advisers is apparent in the idea of abandoning the country to itself, and letting nature find the solution which runs through the resolution as an undercurrent. With schemes which, from the very nature of the problem, must be costly *and temporary*, this assuredly is the one rational decision. But the Engineers engaged in the problem have, by a sort of preconcerted agreement, wholly omitted what appears to me the one reasonable or practicable solution. They have apparently been stopped by the bugbear of "incalculable damage" if the embankments on the left bank of the Damuda are touched. This, however, is precisely the one rational and permanent solution of the problem; I look at the problem not merely as a question of preventing damage by floods, I look at it, as a question for the improvement of the OCEAN HIGHWAY OF THE CAPITAL OF HER MAJESTY'S EMPIRE, and the question of the damage by floods is but an incident, one feature, of the far greater problem: what solves the one, also of necessity solves the other." What a commentary this on the interpretation of the *Englishgman* that there is no intention on the part of Government to abandon the Damodar Embankments!

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. Lambert to the Commissionership of the Metropolitan Police. It is a matter of fact that that gentleman has been discharging the business of the office of the Commissioner for several years to the entire satisfaction of the community; and for the public, therefore, the new appointment will bring on no material change in the organisation of the Police. It is, nevertheless, a great gain. For sometime past public feeling has been strong that the Chief Commissionership should be detached from the Municipal Chairmanship, an arrangement under which arduous work fell to the lot of one and the pay fell to that of another. Now the work, the responsibility and the pay fall to the share of the same individual, and it is gratifying to note that that individual is so deserving. We understand that the salary of the post will be Rs. 1500. Compared to other appointments of the same rank, this is not liberal. We think the work is responsible and heavy enough to justify the same salary as that of a District Magistrate.

IT is announced that Mr. C. H. Hill, barrister-at-law of Allahabad, acts as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in place of Mr. Justice Wilson, while Mr. Rampini acts for Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, and Mr. Gordon, Judge of Sarun, officiates for Mr. Justice Macpherson. This is certainly strange reading. Is the Calcutta Bar so thoroughly devoid of merit and talent as to oblige Government to march all the way to Allahabad to find an officiating incumbent for a vacant Barrister Judgeship of the Local High Court? We are not in the secrets of the Bar and do not, of course, know how this reflection is taken. Some of our leading Barristers would not have objected to the temporary dignity, particularly in these days of universal dulness in business. As to the civilian incumbents some very highly deserving officers have been most unaccountably passed over every time there has been opportunity of rewarding their talents and judicial acumen. Under the very shade of the Belvedere, the Mentors of the service have been repeatedly subjected to undergoing neglect. We need hardly say that Mr. H. Beveridge's and Mr. Garret's elevation to the Bench would have been universally welcome.

ON the eve of the dissolution of the South Suburban Municipality the rate-payers have done a graceful act which reflects alike on their gratitude and on their faculty of perception. As Vice-Chairman of the Municipality Babu Asutosh Biswas rendered it truly valuable services, in recognition of which the Suburbans mustered strong on Saturday before last and unanimously voted him an address. A feature of the demonstration was that Europeans and Eurasians freely took part in it. On Friday last again the Commissioners themselves recorded their high appreciation of the gentleman's distinguished services.

THERE is nothing unnatural in the Irish party being exasperated by the attitude of Lord Salisbury's Government towards the victims of the Parnell Commission, even after its ignominious break down. Mr. Parnell has already received numerous proofs of the continuing sympathy and confidence of his country and his people and the demonstration held by the Eighty Club in his honor the other day, regarded as it may be as a manœvre of party politics, is not without its great moral lesson. When statesmen like Sir W. V. Harcourt find it necessary to condemn tactics that they would be glad to support, the cause of the ante-Parnellites may fairly be taken to be desperate. The "Supply" question in Parliament has given opportunity to the friends of Mr. Parnell to vent their spleen on the Government, which is being largely improved upon and since we wrote in our last about the so-called obstructionist motion of Mr. Bradlaugh regarding the salary of Mr. Balfour, another most stormy debate has taken place in the House, in which Sir W. V. Harcourt took the lead in an attack on Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General, respecting his connection with the *Times* in the Parnell case. Sir Richard made a speech trying to rebut the charges of partiality brought against him. A motion was also brought forward for reducing the salaries of Sir Richard Webster and Lord Salisbury, which on being put to the vote was of course rejected; but by nothing of an overwhelming majority. Unless Lord Salisbury deems fit to pause in his course of insanity the hour of triumph for principles of Home rule will not be so distant as his Lordship may think.

AN EDITOR INVESTIGATES.

The Tunbridge Wells, England, *Courier* says: "We are aware that many people are sceptically inclined towards patent medicines and advertisements of them, but few more striking instances of the advantage of keeping a *bona-fide* specific continually before the public notice can be referred to than the success which has attended 'Warner's SAFE Cure,' of world-wide fame. This has been successfully kept under the notice of the people of this district for some time, and, as if to clinch the arguments which have been periodically adduced, some very striking local testimonials have just been given. Local testimonials are facts that cannot very well be got rid of, and should afford a valuable stimulus to Messrs. Warner's specifics in this district. A well-known gentleman, the representative of a large business depot in the town, called on us the other day, and observing that he had given an eulogistic testimonial of 'Warner's SAFE Nervine,' published in our last issue, we interrogated him on the subject, for, unlike some of our contemporaries, we have always been chary of what medical advertisements find a place in our columns. Mr. Brunker's reply (for that is the gentleman to whom we allude) was even more eulogistic of Warner's specifics than his testimonials, of which he remarked that he did not think to say half what he might have done when it occurred to him to write it. Mr. Bunker's was evidently an extreme case, as he had failed in a neighbouring town, where he had formerly resided, to obtain relief from four doctors, but the particular specific of Messrs. Warner, which he got from a chemist when other remedies failed, acted, to use his own words, 'like magic.' As this matter has come under our personal observation, we feel it may be of interest to our readers who have perused Messrs. Warner's advertisement in our columns."

Editorial comment like the above is valuable because it is unsolicited. It proves that the remedy mentioned has merit, and that the testimonials given by people who have been benefited by its use are true and will stand investigation. Local testimonials like the one referred to by the editor of the *Courier*, have been published in cities and towns throughout the United Kingdom. They are the plain, unvarnished statements of friends and neighbours whose health has been restored or whose lives have been saved by means of the remedies which they so thankfully praise. They are worth volumes of fine-spun theories, because they are the practical evidences of the great value of the medicines of which they speak—evidences which have sprung from the lips of sincere and grateful men and women, and as such are entitled to the respect and confidence of those who read them. A better verification of the statements made by the proprietors of "Warner's SAFE Cure," that they have a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs, could not be asked or. This great medicine can be procured of all fChemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OILL — ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumuous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is imparied, this remdy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and stockkeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London. 34

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL

DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 27, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Juggut Chunder Roy, Special Deputy Collector, employed in the Sujamutha Estate of the Burdwan Raj, in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that district.

Babu Mohananda Gupta, Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880, in the district of Hooghly, vice Mr B De, transferred.

Babu Grish Chunder Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Nelphamari, Rungpore, is transferred to the district of Darjeeling.

Babu Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Darjeeling, is transferred to Nelphamari, in the district of Rungpore.

Mr W R Bright, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bettia, Chumparun, is allowed furlough for eleven months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th April 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Dr J L Hendley of his appointment as Honorary Surgeon of the "D" Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The service of Mr H E Ransom, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The order of the 2nd instant, granting leave for two weeks to Babu Bepin Bihary Pramanick, Sub-Deputy Collector, Barh, Patna, is cancelled.

Mr F C Barnes, Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, is confirm ed in that appointment with effect from he 6th May 1887.

t Mr Barnes is allowed leave for one year, under section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th April 1889.

Mr R Drake, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

In modification of the order of the 5th ultimo, Mr H Mosley, Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is allowed furlough for twenty-two months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it

Mr A Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 6th instant.

Babu Hurry Mohun Dutt, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Lalbagh, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th January 1889.

Babu Ashutosh Mookerjee, Canoongoe, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted at Lalbagh in the district of Mooshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hurry Mohon Dutt, or until furthers orders.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Manick Lal Pal, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Silligoree, Darjeeling, is vested with the powers of a Munsif in the district of Dinagepore, to be ordinarily stationed at Silligoree.

Mr H Millett, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court, is allowed furlough for six months, under sections 26 and 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th instant, or from subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G C Sconce, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Second Judge, Calcutta Small Cause Court, is appointed to act at Chief Judge of that Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Millett, or until further orders.

GRANT of Leave to Munsifs:—Babu Hari Lal Mookerjee, Munsif of Magoorah, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for ten days, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 11th January 1889.

Advertisements.

WANTED a temporary draft-man for 2 month on a salary of Rs. 35 per month for the District Engineer's Office, Bhagulpur. Applications with copies of testimonials and specimen of hand-drawing will be received by the undersigned up to 31st March 1889.

SURYA NARAIN SINGH,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board

Bhagalpur
The 23rd March, 1889. } 76.

WANTED a Head master for each of the following Middle English schools in this District from 1st May 1889.

(1) Dumrawn Amarpur
(2) Sultangunge
(3) Shahpur
(4) Pachgachia

Salary Rs. 25 per month for the present. None need apply who has not read up to the F. A. course. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th April 1889

SURYA NARAIN SINGH,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board.

Bhagalpur
The 25th March 1889, } 78.

JESSOP & CO.'S

PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Engineers, Contractors, Brass and Iron Founders

Machinery, Metal, Hardware Merchants &c.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

J. & H. GWYMIE'S—"Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps, and Pumping Engines. (Fixed and Portable.)

ROBEY & CO'S.—"Portable Semifixed and Horizontal Engines, Boilers, Roller Mills &c.

GOULDS MANUFACTURING CO'S.—Rotary Pumps for Steam and Hand Power, Single and Double Acting Lift and Force Pumps. Fire Engines.

B. F. AVERY & SON'S.—"Gold Medal" Hindustan Ploughs. (Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84).

BOOTH & CO'S.—Celebrated "Lion" Brand Cement, equal in quality to any imported.

UNITED ASBESTOS CO'S—Patent Asbestos Packing and Millboard Jointing, Patent Asbestos, Fire Proofs Paints.

ROGER'S "RAJAH" SUGAR-CANE MILLS.—Constructed entirely of iron.

MERCE'S Patent Cast Iron Portable Oil Mills. Medal Calcutta Exhibition (1883-4.)

JESSOP & CO'S—Horizontal Oil Press, for Hand Power, Extra Strong Construction. Seed Crushing Machine to supply this press with Crushed Seeds.

We also supply Iron Roofing, Iron Buildings and Structures of every description, suitable for open and enclosed Shedding and Stores: Iron Bungalows, Tea Houses and Coolie Lines &c.

Designs furnished, with Complete Estimates for all General Engineering work, Bridges &c. 77

ROWLANDS'
MACASSAR OIL.

Used for 100 years. Prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the Hair and produces a luxuriant and glossy growth : also prepared in a Golden Colour.

ROWLANDS'
ODONTO.

A pure, non-gritty Tooth Powder. It whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, gives fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS'
KALYDOR.

A harmless emollient milk for beautifying the complexion. Removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Roughness and Redness, and produces, soft fair and delicate Skin.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE dyes Red or Grey Hair a permanent Brown or Black. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, England, and avoid imitations.

67

OBSERVE!

I AM

The Spirit of Health,

and my message is to the Wise. I crown, with a fadeless wreath, those who obey my laws and avail themselves of my counsels. The flowers that I give do not wither, and the fragrance of my roses is perpetual. I bring bloom to the cheek—strength to the body—joy to the heart. The talisman with which I work never fails. Vast numbers have felt its power, and testified to its virtues. It is

BEECHAM'S PILLS,

THE WORLD'S MEDICINE!

A perfect remedy for disorders of the liver, stomach, and digestive organs, accompanied by nervous debility.

If you are in any degree a sufferer, let the SPIRIT OF HEALTH inspire you to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THEY ARE

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

"NOTICE : Messrs Naylor Son Grimes and Co., will forward by V. P. Post on receipt of letter sample boxes of the Pills at the following rates. 9½*d.* size 9 annas per box 1*s.* ½*d.* size 14 annas per box 2*s.*-9*d.* size 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage which will be added to the amount."

"Chemists and Store-Keepers can obtain the wholesale rates on application."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES, & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street Calcutta

53

EDWARD'S
MOONDIE ESSENCE.

(SPHŒRANTHUS INDICUS.)

A Special and general alterative tonic.
A Brain & powerful nerve strengthener.
A Blood purifier.—A Special Depurant.

The invaluable Virtues of the MOONDIE has been well known to Native Medical practitioners for the last ten centuries, and up to the present day is still a favourite remedy with the people.

DOSE :—A Teaspoonful in a little water three times a day, an hour or so before meals. For children from 15 to 30 drops.

DIET should be light and nourishnig : hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

——We caution the public against spurious imitations. *An indubitable proof of its popularity and the valuable propertis of the original preparatio.* Please observe that our signature in red ink is given across each label.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY
E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-0-0,

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
Bombay. 2, *Chowringhee Road.* *Calcutta.*

After 2 years hard study combined with practical experience they are now enabled to place upon the market watches at such prices combined with first class quality as will defy competition.

No. 71.—The Roberts Campaign Keyless Watch Nickle Silver Case ¾ plate movement. Patent Horizontal 4 Rubies and adjusted Rs. 7-2 Nett.

No. 72.—The same as above in Key Winding Rs. 7 Nett.

No. 73.—¾ Plate Patent Lever. 4 Rubies Chronometer Balance, and adjusted Nickel Silver Cases, without side *Hand setting mechanism.* Rs. 12-8 Nett.

All the above watches are with 2 years guarantee.

Our Special Campaign Watches which have given universal satisfaction throughout India and Burma.

Open face Nickel Silver Keyless	16-8	18-12	20-12	&	25-0
Hunter... ...do. do.		18-12	22-0	&	26-0
Half Hunters.. ...do. do.		20-0	22-12	to	28-0

The same as above in Sterling Silver Cases.

Open face	25-0	30-0	35-0
Hunters	28-0	32-12	38-8
Half Hunters... ...	30-0	35-0	40-0

An extensive assortment of Gold, Silver, and Nickel Silver Chains in all the latest designs.

Price-list free on application to

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,—*2, Chowringhee Road.*

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY.

"LIMITED."

NOTICE.

THE Tenth General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 38, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday the 6th April 1889, at noon, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the Half-year ending 31st December 1888, declaring a dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 30th March to the 6th April both days inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby also given that in accordance with the Proceedings of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 6th February, AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held immediately after the Ordinary Meeting is concluded when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed :

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, either with or without any modification as to the mode of disposal by the Managing Agents of the new shares proposed to be created, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

RESOLUTION.

That the capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 17,50,000 by the creation of 1,000 new shares of Rs. 100 each, and that the Managing Agents be and they are hereby authorized to issue such 1,000 shares in such manner as they may think most beneficial to the Company, by inviting tenders for such shares or otherwise, and without being bound to offer such shares or any of them to existing members of the Company.

HOARE, MILLER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA, 28*th March* 1889. 81

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE C O

LIMITED.

Established 1861.

Capital fully Subscribed ... £ 2,500,000
Capital paid-up ... „ 250,000
Funds, and property in hand exceed ... £ 2,600,000

The rates of premium for Life Assurance have been carefully constructed upon the most reliable data available, and while moderate to the assured, will be found to stand the test of time.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. G. Apcar, Esq., (Apcar & Co.)
N. H. T. Becker, Esq., (Ernsthausen & Co.)
The Hon. Rajah Doorga Churn Law, C. I. E., (Prawnkissen Law & Co.)
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Funds and property *in hand* including paid-up Capital on 31st December 1887, £2,613,059 of which £1,070,064, constituted the Life Trust Fund.

Exceptional security to all policy-holders. Moderate (but *not unsafely low*) rates, economical management, immediate settlement of claims, liberal conditions and quinquennial Bonuses, are among the inducements offered by the Life Department.

Security is the most important element in a Life Assurance contract, although, the temptation afforded by inadequate rates frequently causes it to be disregarded.

Absolute certainty of meeting its engagements cannot be guaranteed by any Office charging insufficient rates.

In order to meet Native requirements the Directors grant policies on the lives of native gentlemen in Government or first class European employ,

1. For Ordinary Assurances for the whole term of Life, either with participation in profits or at a low rate without profits.

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BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

..... We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. E. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India at Rs. 4 0, Rs. 2 8 and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its label the fac simile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

72b

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Assets over.....17,000,000

POLICY RESULTS.

The results obtained under the NEW-YORK LIFE'S Tontine Policies show that they furnish the best insurance of any policy written.

First.—They give satisfaction, both in the amount of the different options and in the completeness with which these options meet the circumstances of the insured. He may continue his insurance if he needs insurance; take the cash value of his policy if he needs money; take part cash and part insurance; or take part or all in an annuity.

Second.—They furnish insurance at a lower rate than any other. If a man dies insured under a Tontine Policy of the NEW YORK LIFE, his insurance is certain to be paid in full. Of men aged thirty-five (the average insurance age), only twenty-one in one-hundred will die during the longest Tontine period, while seventy-nine will survive it. The Tontine Policy of the NEW YORK LIFE provides for the seventy-nine as well as for the twenty-one.

Third.—The Tontine Policies of the NEW YORK LIFE furnish, in connection with guaranteed insurance, an Investment at a higher rate of interest than is otherwise obtainable on first class securities.

The following table shows the results of Tontine Policies in the NEW-YORK LIFE, taken at different ages and on different plans:—

No. of Policy.	Amnt of Policy.	Kind of Policy.	Total Premia paid on Policy.	Cash value.	Age at issue.	Tontined.
86,632	£1,000	1 yr. Endt.	£1,052 1 8	£1,3 0 19 4	33	Full term.
94,090	„ 1,500	10 „ „	„ 1,608 17 6	„ 2,020 14 6	41	„ „
109,124	„ 1,000	10 „ „	„ 1,080 15 10	„ 1,302 12 0	43	„ „
91,800	„ 1,000	15 „ „	„ 990 6 3	„ 1,483 15 2	25	„ „
93,475	„ 500	15 „ „	„ 502 3 9	„ 751 15 7	30	„ „
93,769	„ 1,000	16 „ „	„ 1,004 7 6	„ 1,503 11 5	31	„ „
92,441	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 734 11 3	„ 1,020 2 7	32	15 yrs. only
92,767	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 746 17 6	„ 1,034 5 0	35	15 „ „
92,183	„ 1,000	20 „ „	„ 853 7 6	„ 1,155 19 5	47	15 „ „
91,673	„ 2,000	Plain Life.	„ 701 0 0	„ 669 7 4	43	10 „ „
100,774	„ 1,000	„ „	„ 209 5 10	„ 184 0 0	27	10 „ „
93,416	„ 1,000	„ „	„ 437 5 0	„ 473 18 7	38	15 „ „
90,796	„ 500	„ „	„ 243 10 0	„ 267 11 10	41	15 „ „

All policies are non-forfeitable for proportion of period paid for after 3 years.

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IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous.**

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as in the case of animal pepsin, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficient actions of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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	Rs.	A.
Open-faced Crystal	22	8
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Our solid Silver Keyless ¾ plate Levers, fully jewelled, and guaranteed for 5 years:—

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The same Watch, Key winding, capped, fully jewelled, and guaranteed:

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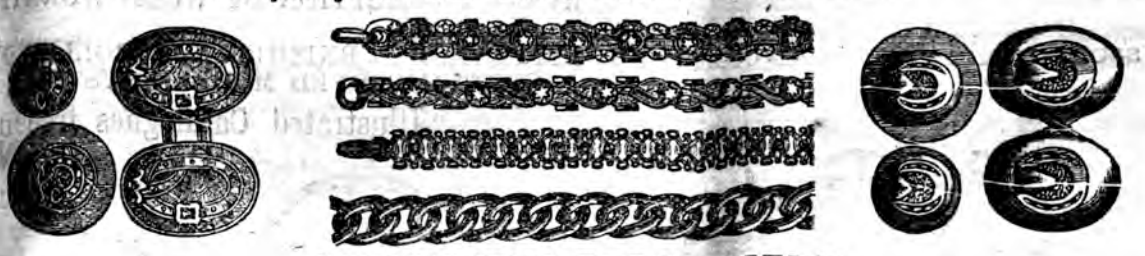

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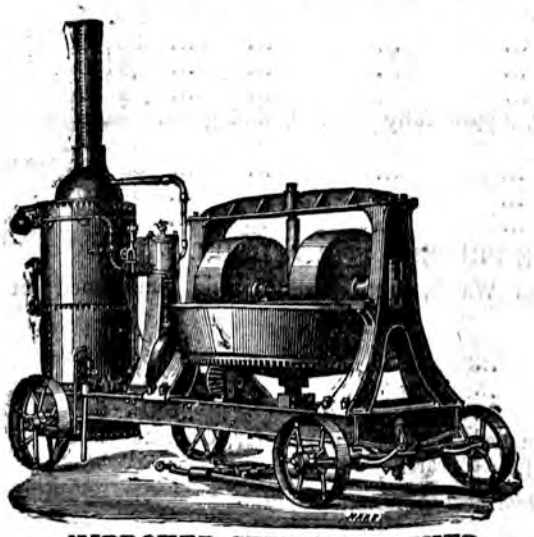

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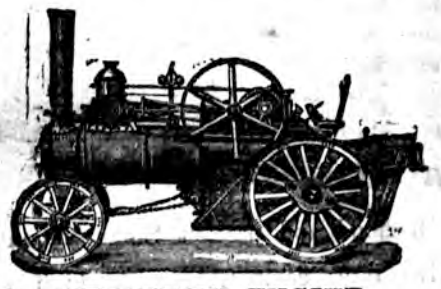

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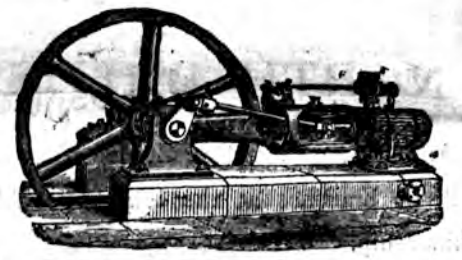

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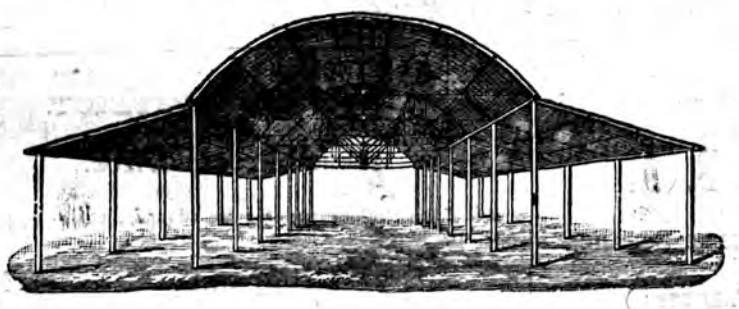

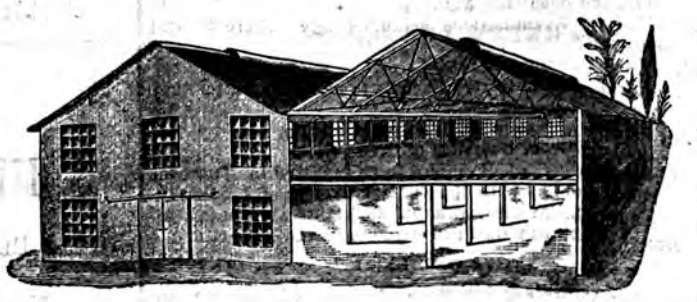

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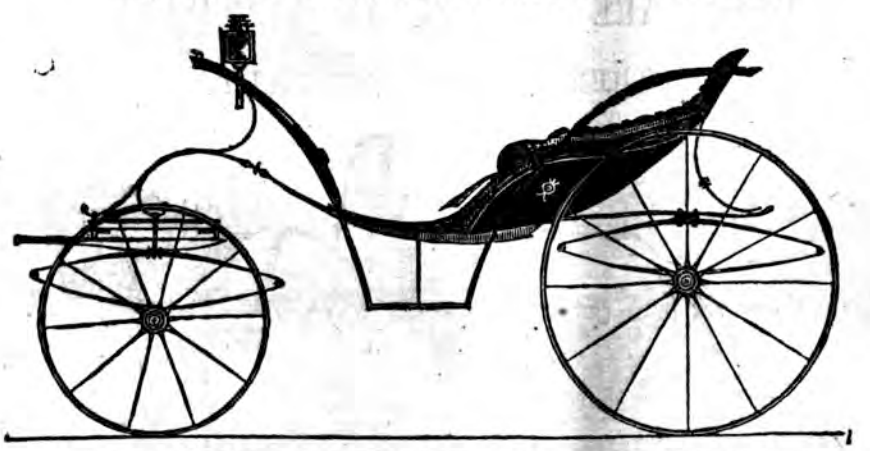

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারামে সর্ব্ব-প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল ৵০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা, অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পূর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিকা। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।

প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা।

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

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ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা

ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কান।

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ডায়মন কাটা গঙ্গা-যমুনা মল।

মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উজল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক ক্রল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

তারের তিন খাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।

মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

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